

Thursday Morning, March 4, 1869.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance to insure insertion.

TO AGENTS.

Settlements of accounts will be required monthly, or as early as possible, and will be discontinued. The daily and weekly issues will be furnished at the lowest cash rates, and no exception will be made to this rule.

NEARLY eight years ago, when the excitement caused by the commencement of hostilities between the Northern and Southern States was at its height, and when both sections were arming and sending great bodies of men forth to engage in fratricidal strife, there appeared one day at the office of the Governor of the loyal State of Illinois an unassuming little man, poorly clad in a suit of homespun, who solicited from the State an appointment as adjutant of one of the many regiments then forming. The little man's business was that of a tanner. He was unknown to anyone about the Governor's office and he had to sit some days in the ante-room among a crowd of applicants before an audience could be obtained; and when, after several days of anxious waiting a negative answer was returned to his application, he was on the point of returning to his home and avocations, when a chance acquaintance, a politician who possessed some influence with the Executive of the State. This gentleman conversed with the stranger and found him intelligent, and learned that notwithstanding his then humble pursuit he was a graduate of the National Military College at West Point; that he had "done the State some service" in Mexico and Oregon; and that seven years before the outbreak of the Southern rebellion he had retired from the army under a cloud of censure from his superior officer. All the influence the tanner's new found friend could bring to bear in favor of his protégé was exerted, the coveted commission was handed him, and he was assigned the task of drilling raw recruits. A few weeks spent in drilling convinced the officers with whom he was constantly brought in contact that the little adjutant possessed a knowledge of military affairs that eclipsed their own attainments, and soon an order came assigning him to the command of a regiment. From that period his career was a series of brilliant successes over an enemy against whom the most experienced officers of the Republic had in vain been sent. The first great victories of the North were gained where he commanded. Wherever the little tanner went a defeat for the Southerners was sure to eventuate. Forts and cities capitulated, and great armies in open field were overthrown and routed. Everywhere opposition was overborne, and finally the hero, called to the command of all the forces of the United States, crushed the rebellion with a few well-timed blows and the war was ended. Grateful for his eminent services in restoring peace to a distracted land, his fellow countrymen have raised him to the highest position within their gift, and to day the man who eight years ago was refused an appointment as adjutant, takes his seat as First Citizen of the Republic. The rise of Napoleon I. was not more remarkable or rapid than that of Gen. Grant. Neither man owed anything to birth or family. Utterly unknown before great national exigencies demanded a leader, by the sheer weight of intellect and ability they reached at a bound an eminence that ordinary men under the most favorable concatenation of circumstances would have required a lifetime to attain. Like Bonaparte, Grant is ambitious; but his ambition appears to be of a more laudable character than that which impelled his great compeer to strangle the liberties of a nation and place her bound and bleeding at his feet. Grant's avowed purpose in accepting the office of President is to tranquilize the country and harmonize the conflicting elements of all sections, and so far as his acts speak for him, the world is bound to accept this avowal. There is just one danger, however, that thoughtful Americans profess to see in elevating a military chieftain to be the political head of the nation: They fear that, carried away by the lust of power—which all military men experience to a greater or less degree—he may be reluctant to relinquish the reins of office to a successor, and, relying upon his immense popularity, and the support of the army, he will attempt to establish a military despotism upon the ruins of the Republic. These fears appear to us chimerical. In our opinion there is much greater reason to fear that he will attempt to inaugurate a vigorous foreign policy which would involve the United States in an expensive contest with a country from which it has received some real or fancied injury. The Alabama

claims would furnish a good pretext for a "little unpleasantness" with Great Britain, and the people, drawn from the consideration of their internal affairs by the greater danger threatening them from without, might again unite, not only in name, but in fact. The only obstacle that really exists to a foreign war is the immense debt with which the Americans are saddled, and which is increasing at the rate of \$11,000,000 per month; but even were there no deficit to warn the Americans against incurring a foreign expenditure, in the event of a war with a nation so powerful and compact as Great Britain, the fall of the little tanner would be as rapid as his rise has been brilliant.

DELAYED DISPATCHES.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24.—About noon yesterday the P. M. S. S. Co's steamer China was telegraphed twenty miles out. No sooner had the news been received than it spread with the rapidity of lightning among the Chinese population, who at once began to make their way to the wharf, and several hours before the arrival of the steamer the streets in that vicinity were crowded. Chief Crowley, learning that a large number of women were on board the steamer and that trouble was anticipated by the heads of the different companies, took precautionary measures. The custom house officers went aboard to search the baggage, etc., while all the police officers were stationed in convenient places. After the baggage had been examined the women that were on board were taken from the steerage and landed on the wharf. The excitement of the Chinamen now rose to its highest pitch, requiring the united strength of the whole police force to prevent them getting hold of the women. When the women were landed they were placed in rows at the southern end of the wharf where they were searched by inspectors, and quantities of opium, tobacco, liquor, etc., which they had smuggled, were taken from them. After the search all the hacks and wagons on the wharf were called into requisition and the women placed by the police officers in them, an officer seating himself on each wagon as it left the wharf and remaining with it until its load of human freight was delivered at the destination fixed by the companies.

Many attempts were made by Chinamen to take off women, while others were quarreling and making threats against each other. Several attempts to create fight were made and much noise and bustling occurred among the many hundreds of them present, but it was stopped by the police. At seven o'clock p. m. the whole number of women had been safely taken to their quarters, notwithstanding numerous attempts made by the men to pull from the wagons not only women but the officers in charge of the wagons.

Lieut. John F. Small, U. S. A., committed suicide yesterday afternoon in a house on the corner of Second and Mission streets by saturating the counterpane of his bed with chloroform and covering his face with it. No reason is assigned for the act. He had plenty of means and held an honorable position. He left two letters, one to his brother and one to Dr. Belden, leaving him his watch and chain. A movement is on foot among some of the leading men of Chicago, headed by Lieut. Governor Bross, who, it will be remembered, was a member of the Colfax party, which visited this coast in 1865, to invite the Governors of the several States and their staffs of officers to meet at Chicago on the 4th of July next at the formal opening of the Pacific Railroad. The invitations are to come in due form from the Governor of Illinois, and the freedom and hospitality of the city of Chicago to be extended in due form.

After a hopeful flicker of amendment, the young life of Leopold, Prince Royal and Duke of Brabant, only son of the King of Belgium, has faded out. The little sufferer was not proof against the long and wearisome disease that snatched his ten-year-old thread of existence, and after a brief hour of improvement, he gave up his boyish troubles and his right of succession to the great conqueror of princes. His two little sisters are put aside from the prospect of the crown by the Salic law, which extends to the happy little kingdom of Belgium, and the brother of the present King, the Count of Flanders, assumes the prerogative of heir apparent. The death of the young prince naturally weakens the present Belgian dynasty, and it is Napoleon has for some time calculated upon. The French fought long to secure to themselves the small rival, provokingly over the border, and if Napoleon were younger and his prestige unattained, he could, perhaps, by the exercise of his usual cunning, realize one of the chivalric dreams of his country. But it is questionable now whether he has the time or the audacity to attempt anything of the kind.

A French lady, Mlle. Maria de Gentelles having recently published a book censuring the luxury of women and the extravagance of their dress, has been rewarded by a letter from the Pope highly approving of the work, wishing the author the utmost success in the mission she has undertaken, and bestowing upon her his paternal blessing as a gauge of that success. In his letter Pius IX. recalls the fact that in October last he felt compelled to say a few words on the same subject to the people of Rome. The substance of his present remarks is that women who spend too much thought upon dress have none left for religion or family duties. In conclusion, he says that if wives wish to gain the esteem and affection of their husbands they do not need costly and splendid toilettes, but have only to cultivate their hearts and minds.

Low Wages and Cheap Living in Germany.

(Berlin Correspondence of the Springfield Republican.)

One problem in the state of things here puzzles me completely. It is this how do the working classes live at all on the wages they get? Take into account the German talent for economy, and the undoubted fact that the foreigners pay more for the same articles than the natives do, and it still remains a great mystery. Look at the wages they get. There is the chambermaid who in this house from early in the morning to late in the evening, is hard at work, food and room, but not with washing, a sum equal to \$1.70 in a month! Up and down these long flights of stone stairs she goes continually; she says "I keep all the time one pair of shoes on my feet and at the shoemakers." Every pitcher of water must be brought from a pump on the other side of the square. She has the afternoon of every third Sunday for a holiday. And clothes, shoes, and every necessity of life beyond mere food and shelter, must come out of twenty-one dollars a year! And she dresses tidily, wears a cheerful face, and has as merry a laugh as ever I heard. Or take this case of a waiter at a good restaurant: his wages are his meals at the saloon and \$4.20 (in gold) a month, two-thirds of which he must pay for lodgings. Seventeen dollars a year to keep a man in clothing and all personal expenses! As for gratuities from customers they are a mere trifle, and most probably go into a common stock with those of the other waiter, so that special ability avails him almost nothing. Leaving all results aside, is it likely he can afford the luxury of a family? You ask—how does he live himself? That is just the problem I cannot solve. But he does live and stands ready to serve you, civil, handy, week days and Sunday, month after month.

Take the case of musicians. I go often to a concert given every evening at a restaurant. These concerts are well worth a full description, and I hope sometime to describe them, for to an American they are unique. But, for the present, as to the musician's pay, there is a band of more than twenty pieces, and their music, to describe it no further, is equal to the best orchestral music one hears from the best large band of Boston and New York at a first-class concert. The performers receive all the admission fees, and the proprietor of the saloon makes his profit from his own sales. The average attendance during a whole evening is perhaps sixty; the admission fee about seven cents. Perhaps twenty cents a night at the outside, are the wages of a first-class musician! The orchestra at the theatre and opera here (they form one establishment) is a very large and very fine one. This theatre-opera, by the way, has a reputation throughout Europe; it is maintained by the Government, which pays it an annual subsidy, in addition to the receipts from entrance fees at a high rate, of 150,000 thalers—about equal to as many dollars in our paper currency. The leader of the orchestra in this grand establishment gets about six hundred thalers a year. Evidently the rank and file of the performers under him receive at most but small wages. Yet among them are men who perform for nothing, and regularly all the time for nothing, year after year, that they may at last succeed to a salaried place when their turn comes and a vacancy occurs.

HISTORICAL SECRET.—Another terrible State secret has been unearthed from the dust of three centuries. Juana, the mother of the Emperor of Charles V. was the legitimate Queen of Spain. The historians say that she went mad in consequence of the sudden death of her husband, Philip; but in reality, she was not mad at all, but was kept cruelly imprisoned, first by her father Ferdinand, and then by her son, the German Emperor Charles V., for fifty long years. The persecution of which she was made a victim was commenced by her mother, Isabella, because Juana uttered heretical views about the persecution of heretics, burning at the stake, &c. After Isabella's death her father, Ferdinand, continued to maltreat the poor woman, in order to reign in her place. Finally her own son, Charles V., confined her in a dungeon, and permitted himself to abuse and torture her when she refused to take part in the divine service held in the prison. These facts have been brought to light by a German historian, M. Bergenroth, who derived them from the autograph letters of Charles V., hitherto kept secret in the archives of Simancas, and published them.

New Advertisements.

POULTRY

OF ALL KINDS.

Butter, Eggs and Milk,

FOR SALE AT HOLLAND POINT, BEACON HILL, by MRS. NIAS.

TO LET.

THE BRICK HOUSES ON THE corner of Fort and Douglas streets, now occupied by the Victoria House. Apply to CAIRN & GRACINI.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE COAL MINING COMPANY (Limited.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT an extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of said Company will be held in the Council Chambers, corner of Herald and Trenchard streets, Victoria, on Friday, the 12th instant, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of confirming the Special Resolution passed at the Shareholders' Meeting held on the 24th ult., to increase the Capital of the company by the creation of shares.

H. GASTON, Secretary
Victoria, March 31, 1869.

VICTORIA CRICKET CLUB.

A MEETING OF THE CRICKET CLUB will be held on Thursday evening, March 4th, at 8 o'clock, at the Garricks Head, for the purpose of considering a challenge from the California Club.

By order, M. W. T. DRAKE, Sec'y.

A QUESTION FOR THE PROPOSED FARMERS' CLUB.

SUPPOSE 17 CASES OF FARM AND GARDEN SEEDS to have arrived here in September last, on the ship "Spirit of the Age" via Cape Horn, from England (home), can they be fairly

GUARANTEED OF Home Growth—Fresh and Good?

Mitchell & Johnson

Offer a collection of Seeds Grown by themselves, for Essay on the subject.

SEED STORE, Occidental Buildings, Fort St.

New Advertisements.

AMERICAN HOTEL,

(Adjoining Wells, Fargo & Co.)

YATES ST., VICTORIA, V. I.

THIS HOTEL HAVING BEEN RENOVATED and Newly Furnished, is now the most quiet, economical and comfortable FAMILY HOTEL in the Colony. Being the nearest Hotel to the Steamboat Landing, and contiguous to the principal business houses, Express and Telegraph Offices and Banks, it offers inducements to the travelling public and business men that no other establishment in the City possesses.

THOMAS J. BURNES, Proprietor.

SPROAT & CO.

OFFER FOR SALE,

In Bond or Duty Paid

ALF—Bass' and Alltop's, in quarts and pints;
PORTER—Byass', in quarts and pints;
STOUT—Guinness', in quarts and pints;
BRANDY—Hennessey and Martell, in casks and case
BRANDY—Jules Robin & Co. and Champagne Cognac, in case
GIN—Swaine, Hoard & Co.'s and Barnard & Co's
GENEVA—Red and Green case;
RUM—In bible, hide and plus;
WHISKY—Camellie, in case;
WHISKY—Scotch, in casks and case;
SHERRY—In casks and case;
PORT—In casks and case;
CHAMPAGNE—A. Collin's, in quarts and pints;
CLARET—In 12 doz. cases;
GINGER BRANDY,
ORANGE BITTERS,
CHERRY CORDIAL.

PICKLES—Crosse & Blackwell's and Baly's;
SAUCES—Lee & Perrin's and "THE SAUCE,"
CURRIANTS AND RAISINS;
CANDLES—Price & Co.'s and Hale's;
SOAP—Best London;
VINEGAR—Amber, in case; No. 24 in cask;
PIE FRUITS,
JAMS,
OATMEAL,
PATENT GROATS AND BARLEY
SARDINES,
PIMENTO,
CLOVES,
CHOCOLY POWDER,
HONCO COCOA,
MUSTARD,
ARROWROOT,
PAPER BAGS,
sorted in bales

CANVAS—No. 1 and 5;
BURLAP AND BAGGING, 40-inch;
HEMP TAPPAULING;
FLOOR CLOTH—Nairn & Co's;
CHINA MATTING;
PAINTS—White Lead, Nos. 1 and 2, in kegs; 5
BOILED LINSEED OIL, in drums and casks;
BOILER PLATES,
TEA KETTLES,
SAW MILL BELTING,
SAWS,
SCOTCH PIG IRON.

TOWEL,
TABLE CLOTHS,
SHEETING,
BROWN HOLLAND;
DUCK,
DRILL,
BLUE SERGE SHIRTS,
UNDERSHIRTS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

STORE STREET.

FLOUR.

STANDARD EXTRA,
FRONTIER MILLS EXTRA,
LARD, in tins and kegs.
OREGON STRAW PAPER, in bales.
For Sale by
SPROAT & Co.,
Store Street.

mar1

mar2

mar3

mar4

mar5

mar6

mar7

mar8

mar9

mar10

mar11

mar12

mar13

mar14

mar15

mar16

mar17

mar18

mar19

mar20

mar21

mar22

mar23

mar24

mar25

mar26

mar27

New Advertisements.

Scotch House.

A. M'LEAN & CO.

Beg to intimate that their STOCK is now Complete, with a

LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

Clothing, Underclothing, Hosiery,

GLOVES & HATS of every Description.

—ALSO—

BOYS' CLOTHING AND UNDERCLOTHING.

All of which are Imported direct, and which they offer remarkably Cheap,

Victoria Nursery & Seed Establishment.

MITCHELL & JOHNSTON

Offer for sale a full assortment of

New Seeds for the Farm and Garden,

The bulk grown by themselves and harvested in prime condition.

The stock of Grasses, Clovers, Lucerne, Trefoil, Turnips, rape, Mangolds, Carrots, &c., is the most complete, choice and extensive ever offered in this Colony.

Of Garden and Vegetable Seeds, the selection [including all the best kinds in cultivation] is unrivalled, and of

FLOWER SEEDS

Only the most beautiful kinds have been grown.

Just received per "Prince of Wales."

Garden Ironmongery, Saynor's Cutlery, Iron Hau-Lights, Flower Pots, &c.

Printed Catalogues to be had at the SEED STORE, Occidental Buildings, Fort street, or at NURSERY GROUNDS, Fort street.

ja28 3md&w

To Visitors from California, Oregon, the Sound, &c.

AT

VICTORIA HOUSE,

CORNER OF FORT AND DOUGLAS STREETS, VICTORIA, V.I.

Will always be found a Large and Choice Assortment of

Dress Goods, Mantles, Millinery, Flowers, Laces, &c

At very Moderate Prices, and of the Latest Styles

The Goods being Imported from Europe by Express Monthly.

The usual Assortment of Staple Goods, such as:

White and Printed Calicos, Flannels, Linens, Blankets, Ticking, &c, &c., also on Hand in Great Variety.

fe27 Wm. DENNY, Manager.



F. S. BUSHELL,

Pianoforte Tuner & Regulator

JOHNSON STREET.

Victoria, B. C. no29 6m

ROYAL HOSPITAL

THE TREASURER OF THE ROYAL Hospital begs thankfully to acknowledge the receipt of Two Hundred Dollars, per G. Sutor, Esq., being the net proceeds of a Benefit in aid, given by the Bato Theatrical Troupe, Victoria, V. I., Feb. 27, 1869.

DR. CHING FUN

Surgeon and Physician,
[Just arrived from China.]

TREATS PATIENTS ON THE ORIENTAL Principle. Office, Brick Building, Cormorant Street, opposite Tai Seng & Co., Victoria, V. I. fe24 1m

BUSINESS CARDS,

Bill & Letter Heads,
NEW STYLES,
AT THE
COLONIST JOB OFFICE
no19 d &

REMOVAL.

KEYSER & LOWENBERG,

Tobaccoists and Cigar Dealers,
HAVE REMOVED FROM THE CORNER of Yates and Government streets to

GOVERNMENT STREET,
Opposite the Colonist Building, and adjoining the Masonic Hall.

Keep constantly on hand the finest brands of

Havana Cigars;
Virginia Tobacco,
(Smoking and Chewing);

Meerschaum and other Pipes;
Pouches;
Cards;
Cigar Cases;
Canes;
Pocket Knives,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

And invite their friends to call and test the quality of their goods.

KEYSER & LOWENBERG,
Government street, adjoining Masonic Hall.

fe8 1m

THE SEED STORE, - - - - - YATES STREET.

Springfield Nursery, - - - - - Cook street, and
James' Bay Nursery, - - - - - Michigan street,

VICTORIA, V.I.

JAY & BALES

In consequence of the increasing demand for their Seeds, and in order to retain the confidence of their customers, have grown expressly for this Market and have now on hand

THE LARGEST, MOST RELIABLE AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF Colonial-raised Agricultural, Garden and Flower Seeds

Ever offered on this Coast.

Especial attention is called to their various GRASS AND OTHER FARM SEEDS, which are now, and for the first time in this Colony, Guaranteed of Home Growth.

A SPECIAL PRIZE was awarded them at Yale, and Honorary Certificate at Victoria Agricultural Shows of 1868 for samples of the above.

J. & B. have on the way from Europe, overland, many Useful and Ornamental Novelties for amateur and professional Gardeners. FRUIT TREES AND BUSHES, Garden and House Plants, Bulbs and other Nursery Stock securely packed for travel. Catalogues at the Store and Nurseries, as usual.

fe3 d&w

Auction Sales To-day.

J. A. McCREA, Wharf street, will sell, at the residence of Mrs. Wallace, Esquimaux Road, all the household furniture, together with the House and Lot, Garden, &c., &c.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL YESTERDAY.—Dr. Helmcken gave notice that he would present a petition signed by Messrs. Hayward & Co., that the duty be taken off glass; also that he would move that the report of the Committee appointed on the Drawbacks Bill be sent to the Governor in order that its provisions may be carried out. The Supplemental Supply Bill, 1866-7, the St. Andrews Church Incorporation Bill, and the Companies Bill were each read a third time and passed. Dr. Helmcken moved, That the interest of the Colony demands, and it would be wise on the part of the Government to ordain, that the Customs Duties upon articles in which a trade can be carried on with foreign parts, should be very materially reduced at the earliest possible period. A lengthy debate ensued, resulting in the resolution being carried, 9 to 3. The Attorney General introduced a Bill to amend certain sections of the County Court Ordinance, 1867; the Bill was read a first time. Dr. Helmcken introduced a Bill to regulate the custody and disposition of fees paid into the Courts of the Colony; after some little discussion of the subject the Attorney General and Colonial Secretary explained the position, and the Bill was withdrawn. Dr. Helmcken moved, That in the opinion of this Council it would be advantageous to transfer by a proper Dred of Trust, Beacon Hill Park to the Municipal Corporation of the city of Victoria for the use of the Public. The question was debated for some time, and on a vote being taken the resolution was lost; ayes 3, noes 9. The Council then adjourned till 1 p.m. to-day.

THE GOOD TEMPLAR'S SOIREE.—In our hurried notice of the Good Templars' Soiree, on Tuesday evening, several omissions occurred. During the evening a very able and impressive address upon the beauties and benefits of temperance was delivered by Rev. Mr. Russ. A trio, by Mr. J. E. McMillan of the News, and his accomplished young daughters, was beautifully and effectively rendered and received an enthusiastic encore. A song by Mr. D. McFadden was admirably done, and was honored with an encore. Mr. A. F. Keyser sang a sweet ballad in good taste, and when called out gave "Over the Hills, Mary." A duet on the flute by the Messrs. Leigh, was also encored. The remainder of the evening was occupied with recitations, songs and dialogues, most of which possessed merit. During the intermission, a P. W. C. T. jewel was presented to D. McFadden, L. D., who is about to take his departure from the Colony.

REAL ESTATE AND FURNITURE SALE.—The handsome household furniture of Mrs. Wallace, Rock Bay, will be sold by Mr. McCrea to-day. The lot comprises elegant parlor drawingroom, and bedroom sets, piano, carpets, dinner sets, crockery, plated and silverware, bedding, a library of rare works, sewing machine, melodeon, &c., &c. At 12 o'clock, noon, the handsome 13-roomed house, fitted with all the modern improvements, and the extensive and well laid out grounds will be offered. This sale is one of the most important we have been called upon to note of late years. Buses will run to the place of sale from 10 to 12 o'clock.

THE WHALING ADVENTURERS' EXPEDITION.—The steamer Emma, with Capt. Roys' party of whale fishers, left yesterday afternoon for Barclay Sound, there to commence operations. The expedition is provided with two whale-boats, six guns, and a plentiful supply of bombs and axes of the most approved style. A rendezvous will be established at or near Barclay Sound. A late arrival from the West Coast reports several schools of whales sporting in the vicinity, and we expect soon to learn that Capt. Roys has succeeded in striking oil worth 60 cents per gallon.

SANITARY.—We would direct the attention of the Municipal authorities to the filthy condition of several cabins on the line of the railway, and to the festering masses of corruption that underlie their floors. These places have not been cleansed since their late occupants were carried off by the pestilence last fall, and regard for the public health demands that the greatest care should be taken to prevent its return by purifying the breeding-places of the disease in the locality we have named.

BEACON HILL PARK.—The Mayor and Council, accompanied by Messrs. Macdonald, Brodie, Burnaby, Bishop and Green, of the Citizens' Committee, proceeded to Government House yesterday, as per appointment, where they were poised to learn that his Excellency the Governor was too indisposed to receive them. The interview was postponed until to-day at 12, Mr. Governor Seymour's indisposition is not, we are glad to learn, of a serious character.

EXECUTIONS.—His Excellency the Governor has declined to interfere in the case of Kahane and Harry, convicted of murder at the last Assizes, and the law will be allowed to take its course. Warrants have been issued for the execution of both men. Kahane will be hanged at Nanaimo next Friday, and Harry at Victoria to-morrow at 7 a.m.

AGAIN REMANDED.—Alfred Waterhouse has been again remanded for three days at the Police Court. All efforts of the Police to ascertain the antecedents of this mysterious man have failed.

It is reported that Mr. Gladstone, by way of reprisal, for the appointment of Fenian Head Centre, Savage, as American Consul at Leeds, has appointed Judah P. Benjamin, Ex-Secretary of War to the Confederate States, to some sort of diplomatic agency at Washington. The United States would have no reason to complain if such an appointment were made; but we do not think that Mr. Gladstone will follow the bad example of Mr. Seward in this respect.

COUNTERFEIT GREENBACKS.—Greenbacks of the denomination of fifty dollars have been imitated by skillful forgers in such a successful manner that the U.S. Government have called them all in. Persons having fifty dollar greenbacks in their possession can obtain the value of them in smaller bills by applying at the sub-Treasurer's office in San Francisco.

THE PUGET SOUND STEAMERS.—The Eliza Anders got off at 12 o'clock yesterday with 44 passengers and of moderate freight. The Wilson G. Hunt sailed two hours later, having on board 65 passengers and a small freight. The rates of passage were low, almost any sum in coin securing accommodations on either boat.

THE ACTIVE RETURNED FROM THE SOUND.—The Active returned from the Sound and Nanaimo yesterday afternoon at 4 1/2 o'clock bringing two passengers and 553 tons of coal from Nanaimo. She will await the arrival of the Gussie Tellair from San Francisco before taking her departure for San Francisco.

NAVAL.—H. M. S. Sparrowhawk, with Admiral Hastings on board, sailed for Bute Inlet on Tuesday. H. M. S. Chanticleer, sailed at 10 o'clock yesterday morning for the Coast of Mexico.

A SQUAW DROPPED DEAD ON JOHNSON STREET yesterday morning. That she tripped and fell and then lay until she was suffocated. The old, old story—wreck.

FELL'S COFFER has become the favorite Colonial beverage, and is to be found on every breakfast table from Victoria to the foot of the Rocky Mountains.

THREE or four ships are expected to arrive here hourly from San Francisco, to load with lumber at Burrard Inlet.

FULLY DUK.—The fine British bark Cecrops, from Liverpool.

THE COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS will sit to-day.

A DUBLIN paper gives the following estimate of the new British House of Commons:—

"Take away Disraeli and Stanley on the one side, and Bright, Lowe and Gladstone on the other, and the Parliament is a political dead level—a monotonous plain—an undifferentiated flat. The lists of the rejected vary, of course, but there are so many men of real mark rejected and substituted by unmitigated dullards, that the wit hit the mark when he said the elections had been knocking the brains out of the Legislative Assembly. Rare intellect and Radicalism have shared the same fate from the constituents in which the Radical element was supposed to predominate. Mr. Phillips' speech was unappreciated by the Mammoth worshippers of the City. Mr. Osborne's wit was less powerful with the Nottingham 'lamps' than the golden crook of his rival, who now watches over the interests of this delectable fold. Horam's dashing chirp and keen causticity could not cut his way through the dark stupidity of an English borough. In a Parliament one of whose earliest labors is to be a revision of the Educational system of the nation, Bruce has been unable to obtain a seat; Beales and Ernest Jones could not find a majority of supporters among the masses they had labored to enfranchise, but the latter ranks high among the progressive thinkers of the nation, and, of course falls under the ban which has proscribed genius. Anthony Trollope may, at his leisure, show up legi lativo life, as he has illustrated the fashionable, but he must study his characters outside the House, Miall's justice and frank opposition to all Establishments was no passport to the assembly where his services were acknowledged by all. The rejection of Sir John Acton is a protest against the intellectual element in Parliament, as well as an evidence of the instinctive bigotry of the people, for whatever may be Sir John's shortcomings as a politician, no one doubts his qualifications as an able scholar and accomplished gentleman. In fine the new Parliament may be aptly characterized as an assembly of all the mediocrities. Severe and apathetic dullness with an speculation or mental nerve is the prevailing characteristic of the combined wisdom of the nation."

THE REV. J. C. FLETCHER gave us last evening a brilliant lecture on the religion, customs and people of Brazil. Seldom have we relished anything more than the picture he laid before his audience of that exuberant garden of the tropics laden with its strange variety of fruits and flowers, teeming with perpetual harvest for the hand of man. Surely that country must be the garden of the world, and if its people had the enterprise which moves this Yankee nation, imagination could not set a bound to the results they would produce there. As relevant to this comparison the Reverend gentleman stated that the best Remedies employed there for the diseases to which they are subject, are invented and supplied to them by our own well-known countryman, Dr. J. C. Ayer of Lowell, Mass., and that not the people only but the priesthood and the court of the Emperor down, have constant recourse in sickness to the Remedies of this widely celebrated American Chemist. — [Ledger, Boston.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—It is difficult to determine what is the more trying to health, intense cold or excessive heat, though everybody knows that sudden transitions from the one to the other team with disease, which may in most instances be stayed off by an early resort to those purifying, regulating, and strengthening Pills. This well known and highly esteemed medicine affords a safe and easy remedy for almost every constitutional wrong which climates, changes, or dietetic errors engender, and effectually removes any weakness self-indulgent habits may have induced. In all conditions of the system bordering on diseases indicated by apathy, listlessness, and restlessness, Holloway's Pills will prove especially serviceable in begetting a vivacity appreciated by both sound and sick.

FRED PAVNE has removed his Cheap Shaving Shop to the opposite side of Johnson street, just above the Miner's Saloon.

Proposed Bridge over the Channel.

Many vast engineering feats have occupied attention during the last fifteen years; one of the most daring is that now projected for the purpose of overcoming the obstacles that nature has placed in the way of direct railway communication between the two most important cities of Western Europe, viz., a bridge across the Straits of Dover, by means of which Paris will be brought within a few hours of London, and passengers for the principal cities of the Continent may be enabled to arrive at their destinations in the same carriages in which they started from England, and be saved the inconvenience and delay of embarkation and disembarkation involved in the present system, as well as that misery of all miseries, sea sickness. The Emperor of the French, to whom, by his Majesty's express desire, the plans of the proposed bridge were submitted, gave his projector, M. Ch. Boute, considerable encouragement. From a pamphlet, recently published in England with a view to explain the details of the undertaking, it appears that the proposed viaduct will spring from a point on the English coast, near to the Shakespeare Cliff, Dover, at an altitude of 350 feet above the sea, and will terminate on the French coast at an equally lofty hill, known as Cap Blanc Nez, at a short distance from Calais. M. Boute avoids the enormous expense and artificiality in the middle of the Channel, by carrying his bridge across nine piers of cast iron of unusual dimensions, the bases of which are put together and bolted on the shore, and floated to the position they are intended to occupy by means of large sheet iron buoys, one of which, situated directly in the centre of the structure, is to be acted upon by a powerful screw, by means of which the huge base can be gradually lowered until the screw pile feet, upon which it is to stand, touch the bottom or bed of the sea, which has been ascertained to consist of solid chalk, into which the pile-screws are then turned. This method of binding the pier firmly to the bottom also serves as a means of rectifying the levels if necessary.

The soundings in line of the proposed bridge show a maximum depth of 157 feet. The top of the base will be just above the level of the sea when the feet are screwed to the bottom, and upon this the upper portions are to be erected, above water, piece by piece, in the usual manner. Except the centre one, all the piers at their foundations measure 130 yards in width and 87 in length, diminishing upwards, and forming at the summit a square of 66 yards on each side. The centre pier will be half as large again as the others. In addition to its own weight of 2500 tons each, these piers will have to support an arch of 3,282 yards in length, weighing about 14,000 tons. To guard against the destructive action of the sea water, all the submerged parts and those likely to be affected will be covered with a solution of gutta-percha or some other covering, suitable for their protection. Between the abutment on the shore and the first large pier, five temporary piers are placed at equal distances in a straight line, of 550 yards each. This done, there are stretched in parallel lines 31 wire cables, two metres (or two yards six inches) apart. They are connected and bound together by ties made of smaller cables which interlace the large ones, and hold each in its place. The whole forms a tress of 63 yards in width. The tress thus made is covered by a wooden flooring, a guard is fixed on each side, and there is at once obtained a service bridge, upon which scaffolding is erected to support the beams of the bridge during their construction, the scaffolding being always of sufficient height above the sea to allow the largest vessel to pass under it. The beam or tress of the bridge itself (in which the originality of the project mainly consists) is composed of a series of 120 cables of iron wire two inches in diameter, of which the number gradually diminishes as to the middle, where there are but thirty stretched horizontally along the line of the bridge at a distance of 20 inches, one above the other, connected every 22 yards, first by perpendicular cables fixed vertically, and then by strong iron transoms which are placed vertically. Each tress seen laterally presents the appearance of a vast net, the rectangular meshes of which are 20 inches square.

Upon the vertical transoms rise small metal arches intended to support the planking or roadway of the bridge. Thus, M. Boute obtains rigidity, making the meshes of the tress a complete web. The interlacing the longitudinal cables by others less bulky, woven in the form of a lozenge, and the use of vertical transoms, augment the rigidity of each, and consequently that of the beam itself. On the other hand, this divides infinitely the effect of weight upon it, and weakens, to a certain extent, its effect before the lower parts or the beam are bent under the influence of a passing pressure. Five tresses of this sort, each 3282 yards in length, fixed at a distance of 11 yards apart transversely to the bridge, are under propped strongly against each other, and constitute together the body of the work. The width of the roadway is thus brought to 57 yards. At the piers the longitudinal tresses measure 66 yards in height, but 17 yards only in the middle of the length, without reckoning the height of the parapets, which would be 14 feet. The beams thus have the form of an elliptical arch of 3282 yards in span; but, to augment the stability of the work, the author raises the central point of each tress by giving an inclination of 6 in 1,000 to the two sides. The beams or open tresses of M. Boute are stated to offer a considerable resistance, possess a perfect rigidity, and are of very light weight as compared with their enormous length and bearing power. It is stated that they are estimated to support 24 trains fully loaded, meeting together in the middle between any two piers, and that the weight of the erection is 36 times greater than the maximum force of tempestuous winds, which would therefore be powerless to shake its ponderous mass. M. Boute estimates the cost of the undertaking at less than eight millions sterling, and expects that it would be finished in three years. A company has been formed (France) half the capital of which is being subscribed in England) for the purpose of promoting this great international undertaking. — [Journal of the Society of Arts.]

A CLERGYMAN and one of the elderly parishioners were walking home from meeting one frosty day, when the old gentleman slipped and fell upon his back. The minister, on being assured that he was not hurt, said to him, "My friend, sinners stand on slippery places." The old gentleman looked up, as if to assure himself of the fact, and replied: "Yes, I see they do; but I can't."

WHEN YOU FEEL a cough or bronchial affection creeping on the lungs, take AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and cure it before it becomes incurable.

THE BOURBONS.—All the living members of this family are descended from Louis XIII. of France, who had two sons—Louis XIV. and Philip, Duke of Orleans (the latter is now represented by Louis Philippo, Count of Paris, who claims the crown of France.) Louis XIV. married the eldest sister and heiress of Charles II. of Spain, and had an only son, who died before him, leaving three sons—the first was Louis, Duke of Burgundy, who was the father of Louis XV., and is now represented by Count de Chambord, who claims the crown of France as Henry V.; the second, Philip V. of Spain, in right of his grandmother, married twice his second wife being heiress to the Duchy of Parma, and left five sons—the three eldest, Louis, Ferdinand VI. and Charles III., were successively Kings of Spain, and the fourth was, in right of his mother, Duke of Parma, and is now represented by Robert of Parma. Charles III. left five sons, viz.: Charles IV. of Spain, Ferdinand I. of Naples, Anthony, and Francis. Ferdinand of Naples is now represented by Francis I. Charles IV. of Spain married Louisa of Parma, his cousin, and left three sons, viz.: Ferdinand VII., the father of Isabella II.; Don Carlos, who claimed the throne as heir male of his brother Ferdinand, and Francisco Don Carlos left three sons—1st, Carl, Count of Montemolín, who died three or four years ago without issue; 2nd, Don John, the father of the present claimant, and two other sons; and 3rd, Don Ferdinand. The third son of Charles IV., Don Francisco, left a large family, and his eldest son is the husband of Isabella II. It will be thus seen that the eldest, or French branch, is represented by the Count de Chambord; the second, or Spanish, by the Count de Montemolín; the third, or Neapolitan, by Francis II.; the fourth, or Parmesan, by Robert, Duke of Parma; and the fifth, or junior French, by the Count of Paris.

MINING UNDER THE SEA.—The miner's life can hardly be a cheerful one, exposed to the many dangers of explosions, to fire damp, of crumbling walls, of falls down fearful shafts, and the general unhealthfulness of working where the purifying sunbeams are ever excluded. But mining under the sea must have peculiar trials and terrors.

There is a vast copper mine in England where drifts extend many hundred yards under the sea. The moaning of the waves as they dash against the rock is forever sounding in those gloomy aisles. When the storms come, the sound of the water becomes so terrific, that even the boldest miners cannot stay below, but leave their work and come out upon the firm super-earth.

Overhead are masses of bright copper streaming through the gallery in all directions, traversed by a network of thin red veins of iron, and over all the salt water drips, down from tiny crevices in the rock. Immense wealth of metal is contained in these reefs, but no miner dare give another stroke with his pick. Already there has been one day's work too much upon it, as a huge wedge of wood driven into the rock bears witness. The wedge is all that keeps back the sea from bursting in upon them. Yet there are three tiers of galleries where men work day by day, not knowing but what at some fatal hour the flood may be upon them, rendering all escape as hopeless as it was in the days of Noah.

The awe-stricken visitor hurries away from the scene with a heart appalled in view of the hourly dangers. Who could win money at such a risk, with the sullen roar of the ocean forever sounding its warning in his ears?

A HARD HIT AT NAPOLEON.—Rocheport has never dealt a keener blow at Napoleon III. than the following, which appeared in No. 29 of *La Lanterne*, dated Aix la Chapelle, Dec. 13, 1868:

A journal, relating that the President of the United States, that is to say, the Chief of the most powerful State in the world, receives a salary of only ninety-two thousand francs, adds, not without irony, that this is a little less than the Emperor of the French spends every day.

One must know how to do justice, even to our enemies. If the Emperor receives a civil list three hundred and seventy times larger than that of the President of the United States, we should bear in mind that his expenses are by far more considerable.

Thus, for instance, Napoleon III. recruited a whole army, and equipped a whole fleet for the conquest of Mexico, which naturally necessitated the expenditure of frightful sums of money.

The President of the United States, on the other hand, had not to spend a single sou, inasmuch as he only had to make a significant gesture in order to cause the terrible Napoleon the Third to let his troops and men-of-war leave Mexico at the top of their speed.

The Emperor, besides, has old misdeeds to provide for, to subvert accomplices, to pay hush-money, and to distribute diamond crosses. At last, however, you cannot get into the heads of malicious journalists. These blockheads are stupid enough to imagine that it costs nothing to have oneself defended by such disinterested servants as M. Rujor.

Chrome steel, just introduced into use, is an alloy of iron and chromium. No carbon (heretofore considered indispensable in the manufacture of this metal) enters into its composition. Ingot chrome steel is made by melting together the best bar iron and a little chrome ore, the grade of the steel being fixed, it is a sorted, with unvarying uniformity by the proportions of the two substances used. The melted mixture is poured into moulds, and hardens into ingots; the ingots are reheated, and hammered or rolled into bars, plates and sheets. The new steel, it is asserted, possesses in a superior degree the excellencies of carbon steel, and is coming into general favor and use. The process of manufacture is covered by nearly thirty patents.

Here is a pleasant companion, but an unsafe friend. Hope is not the man for your banker, though he may do for your traveling companion.

Many Voices from California.—"My experience satisfies me that Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills are the best and only remedies for Scrofula."—S. R. HARRIS, Santa Clara.

"Bristol's Sarsaparilla has cured me of Rheumatism after every thing else had failed."—P. KELLY, Sonora.

"For the first time in years I am free of sores and eruptions. I used 9 bottles of Bristol's Sarsaparilla and 5 of Pills."—J. S. JONES, Petaluma.

FLORAL INCENSE!

The fragrance of fresh flowers is agreeable and pleasant to even the most fastidious; and in the genuine MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORAL WATER we have this floral fragrance in all its refreshing purity and strength. Delicate persons and invalids are greatly soothed and benefited by its use.

As there are worthless counterfeits, buyers should always ask for Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York. 542*

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT, AND ITS CONSEQUENCES. Some time back a gentleman residing at Waltham, in Norfolk, named Balls, on returning from Harleston Market, fell from his horse, and sustained so serious an illness in consequence, that all his hair came off. He was perfectly bald. His friend, the Rev. Mr. Daniel, offered him a wig as a temporary substitute; and in the meantime he tried very fortunately the effects of Rowlands' Macassar Oil. What was the consequence? Part of a bottle produced the re-growth of a thick and luxuriant head of hair, with (what the first original growth had not) a beautiful tendency to curl. This is a very striking instance of efficacy from the fact of the debility which preceded the restoration.—*Dell's Weekly Messenger.*

The Bitter Fruits of Bad Bitters.

Invalid reader, do you know what nineteenth of the bitter compounds you are solicited by the proprietors to accept as universal panaceas are composed of? Give heed for a moment. They are manufactured from unpurified alcohol, containing a considerable portion of *fusel oil*, a poison almost as deadly as prussic acid. The basis of the regular tinctures of the Materia Medica is the same. No amount of "herbal extracts" can overcome the bad tendency of this pernicious element. The essence of sound Rye thoroughly rectified is the only stimulant which can be safely used as a component of a Tonic, Alterative, and anti-bilious medicine, and HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, is the only medicinal preparation in the world in which this article is used as an ingredient. Hence the extraordinary effects of this great specific. It gives strength without producing excitement. No other tonic does this. All the ordinary Bitters flush the face and affect the brain, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS diffuse an agreeable calm through the nervous system, promote digestion, and produce sleep. No other tonic so quickly revives the exhausted physical energies, restores the appetite, and removes the gloom and depression which always accompany weakness of the bodily powers.

Auction Sales.

A. F. Main,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, Salesroom, Brick Store, Wharf Street, in city occupied by P. M. Backe.

Advances made on Consignments.

AUCTION

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

To be sold by AUCTION by A. F. MAIN, Auctioneer, at his Auction Rooms, Wharf street, on Monday, 22d day of March inst., at 12 o'clock noon, by order of the Official Administrator:

A House and improvements, consisting of Fencing, Cattle Corrals, Piggeries, &c., on a pre-emption claim on MORESBY ISLAND, as the same were held by ELMES HARRIS, deceased, together with all the right of the Official Administrator to the pre-emption claim. Also 18 Head of Cattle, more or less, including 1 Yoke of Work Cattle, 12 Pigs, 1 Plough, 1 Harrow, Picks, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Axe, and other Tools and Implements.

Particulars may be obtained of the Auctioneer, and of W. S. Sebright Green, Solicitor, Broughton Street.

Mr. Lyman A. Cutler will show the Stock and premises, on Moresby Island, up to the date of Sale.

A. F. MAIN, Auctioneer.
Victoria, V. I., 1st March, 1869.

AUCTION

IN THE VICE ADMIRALTY COURT.

WILL BE SOLD

ON TUESDAY, MARCH 23d, 1869.

By Order of His Honor Joseph Needham

The Brig Byzantium

OF LIVERPOOL,

250 Tons, A 1 at Lloyd's

As she now lies at Sproat & Co's Wharf, Spars and Rigging in first rate Condition, together with the following

Tackle, &c.:

- 1 Suit Sails, complete
- 1 Spare do
- 2 Boats and Sailing gear
- 2 Bower Anchors
- 1 Stream do
- 1 Kedje do
- 200 Fathom 1 inch Chain Cable
- 1 Hawser, 7 inch
- 1 do 5 inch
- Lot of Spars, Blocks, &c.
- 2 IRON TANKS, 600 Gallons each
- 2 Pumps complete, 5 Puncheons
- 2 Harness Casks
- 1 Compass
- 1 Tell-tale do
- 1 Spare do
- Sundry Pumps, Crockery, &c., &c.

J. P. DAVIES & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Salesroom, Fire-proof Store Building, Wharf Street near Yates.

Cash advances made on Consignments.

Auction Sales.

AUCTION.

FURNITURE

J. A. McCrea has received instructions from Mrs. Wallace to sell, at her residence, Esquimaux Road (opposite M. T. W. Drake, Esq.),

THIS DAY

THURSDAY, MARCH 4th, 1869,

all her well-kept Household Furniture

consisting in part—

THE PARLOR.

Superior Cottage Piano, Rosewood Set, Side Tables, Centre Tables, French Clock, Mantle Ornaments, Brussels Carpet, Damask Curtains, and choice Sporting Engravings, Mirrors, &c.

The Dining Room.

One superior Cliffonier, Extension Table, a very fine Dinner Set, a quantity of common Crockery, a fine lot of Glassware, Table Cutlery, Plated and Silver Ware, Carpet, Chairs, &c.

The Bedrooms.

One very superior Mahogany Set, full Sets of Ordinary Furniture, and a full complement of the usual Blankets, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Coverlets, &c.

The Kitchen.

Cooking Stove and Fixtures, and the usual Kitchen Furniture

Yard.

One Cow [a good one]
A quantity of Hens and Chickens
4 Iron Tanks, with Taps
1 Buggy Wagon.

—ALSO—

Particular attention is called to the fine Library of

BOOKS.

—ALSO—

A superior Photographic Camera, with Acids, &c., complete. fe19

—ALSO—

1 Superior Sewing Machine (Grover & Baker) in Mahogany case.
1 Large Melodeon—Operatic music, fe23

ALSO

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, SHARP.

The House and Lot.

The House contains 13 Rooms hard-finished, with marble mantle-pieces and all the modern improvements. A never-failing Well of Water on the premises.

TERMS at SALE. fe24

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS!

A PURE AND POWERFUL TONIC

CORRECTIVE AND ALTERATIVE

of Wonderful Efficacy in Diseases

OF THE

STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS.

PROTECTIVE PROPERTIES.

Prevents Fever and Ague and Billious Remittent Fever. Fortifies the System against Miasms and the evil effects of unwholesome water; invigorates the organs of digestion and the bowels; Strenthes the Nerves and Tends to Prolong Life.

REMEDIAL PROPERTIES.

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Sick and Nervous Headache, General Debility, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constipation, Colic, Intermittent Fevers, Sea Sickness, Cramps, and Spasms, and all complaints of either sex arising from Bodily Weakness, whether inherent in the system or PRODUCED BY SPECIAL CAUSES.

As a genuine Tonic, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS produce effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated.

Persons of feeble habit, liable to Nervous Attacks, Losses of Spirits, and Fits of Languor, find prompt and permanent relief from the Bitters. The testimony on this point is most conclusive, and from both sexes. In districts infested with Fever and Ague, it has been found infallible as a preventive and irrefragable as a remedy. Thousands who resort to it if under apprehension of an attack, escape the scourge; and thousands who neglect to avail themselves of its protective qualities in advance, are cured by a very brief course of this marvelous medicine.

Acting as a gentle and painless aperient, as well as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves the Constipation superinduced by irregular action of the digestive and secretory organs.

SOLD EVERYWHERE!

HOSTETTER, SMITH & CO. DRUGGISTS, San Francisco.

Medical



Ayer's
CATHARTIC

Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your energies exhausted? Are you suffering from uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Do not let sickness be creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and invigorate the system, and move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make it diseased, and so settle down to obstruct its natural functions. There, if not red, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the health again. What is truth and so apparent in this trivial and com-

...tive effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills, will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

Statements from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well known public persons.

Dr. AYE. Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of a blood-spitting, her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother and I are now gravely afflicted with the same pimples on her skin as she had. After on the whole was cured, she also tried your Pills, and the cure has been effected.

As a Family Physic.

From Dr. E. W. Aschmitt, New Orleans.—Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent quality surpasses any other we possess. They will hold but a certain amount of action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

Hemorrhoids, which have been cured by Stomachic.

From Dr. Edward Hogg, Baltimore.—

DEAR DR. AYE: I cannot answer you who complains that we cure with your Pills better than we say all that we ever tried. I have no doubt that the place where we have confidence on that effectual cathartic in my daily contest with disease, and I believe, as I do, that your Pills afford us the best have, I of course value your Pills.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 1, 1855

DR. J. C. AYER, Sir: I have been repeated

Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE,
Clerk of Steamer Clarion.

Bilious Disorders — Liver Complaints
From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.
 Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to the purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for

an attention. I sincerely rejoice that we have
leath a purgative which is worthy the confidence
the "refutation and

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C. 7th Feb, 1866.

SIR: I have used your Pills in my general hos-
pital practice, and I can truly say that I cannot
hesitate to say they are the best cathartics
we employ. Their regulating action on the liver
and bowels, and their efficacy in removing the
mirable remedy for derangements of that organ.
Indeed, I have seldom found a case of *bilious* or
other intestinal derangement, which has not been
cured. Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D.
Physician of the Marine Hospital

Dysentery, Diarrhæa, Relax, Worms,
From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago.
Your Pills have been used by me in practice
and I hold them in esteem as one of the best pre-
sents I have ever found. Their alternative effect
on the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when
the small dose is used, in the treatment of dysen-
tery, diarrhæa, and other affections of the bowels.
Their sugar-coating makes them very
palatable and convenient for the use of women
and children.

Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood.
From Rev. J. C. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church,

DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those who have labored in diet, and I can attest the value of your medicine to purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends.

W. H. HINES,
WADSWAY, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1856.

DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and purify the fountains of blood.

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.,
Constitution, Costiveness, Suppressed Menstruation, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Paralysis, Etc., etc.

From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, *Montreal, Canada*.
Too much cannot be said of your Pills for cure of costiveness. If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should joyfully recommend them to the benefit of the multitude who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe costiveness to originate in liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure disease.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, *Physician and Midwife, Boston*.
I find one or two large doses of your Pills, tall at the proper time, are excellent promotives of *bowel secretion* when wholly or partially suppressed, and also *expel the worms* from the *stomach and exel worms*. They are so much best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, *the Methodist Episcop.*
PULASKI HOUSE, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1859.

HONORED SIR: I should be ungrateful for relief your skill has brought me if I did not rep

ended in *chronic rheumatism*. Notwithstanding had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely cured.

SENATE CHAMBER, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec., 1855.

DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured, by your Pills, of *Rheumatic Gout*—a painful disease that afflicted me for years. VINCENT SLIDELL.

☞ Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury which although a valuable remedy in skilful hands is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for \$1.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Ma.

PURE CHEMICALS & ALL NEW MEDICINES

T. MORSON & SON,

31, 33, and 124 Southampton Row, Russell Square,
don.

SUPPLY

PURE CHEMICALS AND ALL NEW MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS,
including the following specialities;

PEPSINE, the active digestive principle of gastric juice; an agreeable and popular remedy for indigestion.

In Powder, Wine, Lozenges, and Globules.

PANCREATIC EMULSION, and PA

of the Pancreas, by which digestion and assimilation of fat is effected.

SACCHARATED WHEAT PHOSPHATE, a valuable dietetic preparation for infants and invalids, supplying the elements for formation of bone.

CREOSOTE, from Wood Tar, of which T. M. & S. are the only British Manufacturers.

GELATINE, a perfect and economical substitute for Isinglass.

Shipping Orders executed with care and dispatch
my 10

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED Daily
by **DAVID W. HIGGINS**, at his Office
Government Street, Victoria, V. I.